

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**Company**

Arkema Inc.
900 First Avenue
King of Prussia, Pennsylvania 19406

Functional Additives

Customer Service Telephone Number: (800) 331-7654
(Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM EST)

Emergency Information

Transportation: CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300
(24 hrs., 7 days a week)
Medical: Rocky Mountain Poison Center: (866) 767-5089
(24 hrs., 7 days a week)

Product Information

Product name: LUPEROX® DIM50
Synonyms: Not available
Molecular formula: Complex Mixture
Chemical family: Organic peroxide - dialkyl peroxides
Product use: cross-linking agent, free radical polymerization initiator

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**Emergency Overview**

Color: colorless to light yellow
Physical state: liquid
Odor: menthol, aromatic

***Classification of the substance or mixture:**

Flammable liquid., Category 2, H225
Organic peroxides, Type F, H242
Skin irritation, Category 2, H315
Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 2, H341
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, H336
Aspiration hazard, Category 1, H304
Chronic aquatic toxicity, Category 2, H411

*For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

GHS-Labeling

Hazard pictograms:



Signal word:

Danger**Hazard statements:**

H225 : Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H242 : Heating may cause a fire.
H304 : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 : Causes skin irritation.
H336 : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H341 : Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H411 : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplemental Hazard Statements:

Organic peroxide.
Hazardous decomposition may occur.
Static accumulating flammable liquid. Can become electrostatically charged even in bonded and grounded equipment.
Sparks may ignite liquid and vapor.
May cause flash fire.

Precautionary statements:**Prevention:**

P201 : Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 : Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 : Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
P220 : Keep/Store away from clothing/ combustible materials.
P233 : Keep container tightly closed.
P234 : Keep only in original container.
P240 : Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 : Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment.
P242 : Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 : Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261 : Avoid breathing gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264 : Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P271 : Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 : Avoid release to the environment.
P280 : Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.
P281 : Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response:

P301 + P310 : IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P303 + P361 + P353 : IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/ Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
P304 + P340 : IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P308 + P313 : IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P331 : Do NOT induce vomiting.
P332 + P313 : If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P362 : Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P370 + P378 : In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.
P391 : Collect spillage.

Storage:

P403 + P233 : Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 : Store locked up.
P410 : Protect from sunlight.
P411 + P235 : Maximum storage temperature is specified on label and in section 7 of SDS. Keep cool.
P420 : Store away from other materials.

Disposal:

P501 : Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Supplemental Information:**Potential Health Effects:**

Symptoms of aspiration may include increased breathing and heart rate, coughing and related signs of respiratory distress.

May also cause: chest discomfort, accumulation of fluid in the lungs, (severity of effects depends on extent of exposure).

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS-No.	Wt/Wt	GHS Classification**
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy alkylate	64741-65-7	>= 1 - <= 50 %	H226, H304, H413
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9	>= 1 - <= 50 %	H224, H315, H336, H304, H411
Peroxide, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)	110-05-4	>= 49 - <= 51 %	H242, H225, H412, H341

**For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of necessary first-aid measures:

Inhalation:

If inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention.

Skin:

In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

Eyes:

Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.

Ingestion:

If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately. If vomiting occurs, have person lean forward. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.2. Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed:

For most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed), see Section 2 (Hazard Statements and Supplemental Information) and Section 11 (Toxicology Information) of this SDS.

4.3. Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary:

Unless otherwise noted in Notes to Physician, no specific treatment noted; treat symptomatically.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media (suitable):

Water spray, Foam, Dry chemical

Extinguishing media (unsuitable):

Water may be ineffective., Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

Protective equipment:

Fire fighters and others who may be exposed to products of combustion should wear full fire fighting turn out gear (full Bunker Gear) and self-contained breathing apparatus (pressure demand / NIOSH approved or equivalent).

Further firefighting advice:

Fight fire with large amounts of water from a safe distance.

Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray.

Closed containers of this material may explode when subjected to heat from surrounding fire.

After a fire, wait until the material has cooled to room temperature before initiating clean-up activities.

Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

Fire fighting equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Fire and explosion hazards:

Contact with materials to avoid or exposure to temperatures exceeding the SADT may result in a self-accelerating decomposition reaction with release of flammable vapors which may autoignite.

Vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors.

When burned, the following hazardous products of combustion can occur:

Carbon oxides

Hazardous organic compounds

Special Engineering Controls: To minimize static charge accumulation, flow rate should be restricted to less than 1 m/s (3 ft/s). When adding product to a hot reactor, closed system addition is recommended due to product volatility and flammability.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, Emergency procedures, Methods and materials for containment/clean-up:

Prevent further leakage or spillage if you can do so without risk. Evacuate area of all unnecessary personnel.

Ventilate the area. Eliminate all ignition sources. Avoid generation of vapors. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible absorbent material such as sodium bicarbonate, sodium carbonate, calcium carbonate, clean sand or non-acidic clay and then wet down (dampen) the mixture with water. DO NOT USE peat moss. Sweep or scoop up using non-sparking tools and place into suitable properly labeled containers for prompt disposal. The sweepings should be wetted down further with water. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Consult a regulatory specialist to determine appropriate state or local reporting requirements, for assistance in waste characterization and/or hazardous waste disposal and other requirements listed in pertinent environmental permits.

Protective equipment:

Appropriate personal protective equipment is set forth in Section 8.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**Handling****General information on handling:**

Contact with materials to avoid or exposure to temperatures exceeding the SADT may result in a self-accelerating decomposition reaction with release of flammable vapors which may autoignite.

Do not taste or swallow.

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

Avoid breathing vapor or mist.

Keep away from heat, sparks and flames.

Use only with adequate ventilation.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Prevent product contamination.

When using do not eat, drink or smoke.

Keep container tightly closed and away from combustible materials.

Keep only in the original container.

Check that all equipment is properly grounded and installed to satisfy electrical classification requirements.

Eliminate sources of ignition.

Avoid spark promoters.

These alone may be insufficient to remove static electricity.

Container hazardous when empty.

Follow label warnings even after container is emptied.

RESIDUAL VAPORS MAY EXPLODE ON IGNITION.

DO NOT CUT, DRILL, GRIND, OR WELD ON OR NEAR THIS CONTAINER.

Do not reuse container as it may retain hazardous product residue.

Improper disposal or reuse of this container may be dangerous and/or illegal.

Emptied container retains vapor and product residue.

Storage**General information on storage conditions:**

Store in tightly closed container. Keep away from direct sunlight. Keep container closed when not in use. Store in closed containers, in a secure area to prevent container damage and subsequent spillage. Outside or detached storage is preferred. Store in well ventilated area away from heat and sources of ignition such as flame, sparks and static electricity. Ensure that all storage and handling equipment is properly grounded and installed to satisfy electrical classification requirements. Store out of direct sunlight in a cool well-ventilated place. Store in original container. Store away from combustibles and materials to avoid. Refer also to National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Code 400, Hazardous Materials Code. Static electricity may accumulate when transferring material. All metal and groundable storage containers, including but not limited to drums, cylinders, Returnable Intermodal Bulk Containers (RIBCs) and Class C Flexible Intermodal Bulk Containers (FIBCs) must be bonded and grounded during filling and emptying operations. Observe all federal, state and local regulations and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Codes which pertain to the specific local conditions of storage and use, including OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106 and NFPA 30, 70, 77, and 497.

Storage stability – Remarks:

Follow the recommended storage temperatures provided in this Section in order to maintain stability and oxygen content.

Storage Incompatibility – General:

Store away from combustibles and materials to avoid.

Store separate from:

Strong acids

Strong oxidizing agents

Reducing agents

Accelerators

Friedel - Crafts reaction catalyst

Brass

Iron

Copper

For all Organic Peroxides, compatible materials of contact are stainless steel 304 or 316 (preferred), high-density polyethylene (HDPE), polytetrafluoroethylene or glass linings.

Temperature tolerance – Do not store above:
86 °F (30 °C)

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Airborne Exposure Guidelines:

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy (64742-48-9)

US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)

PEL: 100 ppm (400 mg/m³)

Only those components with exposure limits are printed in this section. Limits with skin contact designation above have skin contact effect. Air sampling alone is insufficient to accurately quantitate exposure. Measures to prevent significant cutaneous absorption may be required. Limits with a sensitizer designation above mean that exposure to this material may cause allergic reactions.

Engineering controls:

Investigate engineering techniques to reduce exposures below airborne exposure limits or to otherwise reduce exposures. Provide ventilation if necessary to minimize exposures or to control exposure levels to below airborne exposure limits (if applicable see above). If practical, use local mechanical exhaust ventilation at sources of air contamination such as open process equipment.

Consult ACGIH ventilation manual or NFPA Standard 91 for design of exhaust systems.

Respiratory protection:

Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Where airborne exposure is likely or airborne exposure limits are exceeded (if applicable, see above), use NIOSH approved respiratory protection equipment appropriate to the material and/or its components. Full facepiece equipment is recommended and, if used, replaces need for face shield and/or chemical goggles. Consult respirator manufacturer to determine appropriate type equipment for a given application. Observe respirator use limitations specified by NIOSH or the manufacturer. For emergency and other conditions where there may be a potential for significant exposure or where exposure limit may be significantly exceeded, use an approved full face positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure airline with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Respiratory protection programs must comply with 29 CFR § 1910.134.

Skin protection:

Wear appropriate chemical resistant protective clothing and chemical resistant gloves to prevent skin contact. Consult glove manufacturer to determine appropriate type glove material for given application. Wear face shield and chemical resistant clothing such as a rubber apron when splashing may occur. Rinse immediately if skin is contaminated. Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash before reuse. Clean protective equipment before reuse. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Eye protection:

Where there is potential for eye contact, wear a face shield, chemical goggles, and have eye flushing equipment immediately available.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Color:	colorless to light yellow
Physical state:	liquid
Odor:	menthol, aromatic
Odor threshold:	No data available.
Flash point	< 68 °F (< 20 °C)
Auto-ignition temperature:	No data available.
Lower flammable limit (LFL):	No data available.
Upper flammable limit (UFL):	No data available.
pH:	No data available.
Density:	830 kg/m ³ (68 °F (20 °C))
Vapor pressure:	20 mmHg (68 °F (20 °C))
Vapor density:	No data available.
Boiling point/boiling range:	Decomposes before boiling. Rate of decomposition increases with rising temperature.
Melting point/range:	No data available.
Freezing point:	No data available.
Evaporation rate:	No data available.
Solubility in water:	Slightly soluble
Solubility in other solvents: [qualitative and quantitative]	Soluble in most organic solvents

Viscosity, dynamic:	No data available.
Oil/water partition coefficient:	No data available.
Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature (SADT):	180 °F (82 °C) 30 pound container
Thermal decomposition	No data available.
Active oxygen content:	5 - 5.6 %
Flammability:	See GHS Classification in Section 2

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**Stability:**

This material is chemically unstable and should only be handled under specified conditions. See HANDLING AND STORAGE section of this SDS for specified conditions.

Hazardous reactions:

Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Materials to avoid:

Strong acids
Strong oxidizing agents
Reducing agents
Accelerators
Friedel - Crafts reaction catalyst
Brass
Copper
Iron

For all Organic Peroxides, compatible materials of contact are stainless steel 304 or 316 (preferred), high-density polyethylene (HDPE), polytetrafluoroethylene or glass linings.

Conditions / hazards to avoid:

See HANDLING AND STORAGE section of this SDS for specified conditions. SADT - Self Accelerating Decomposition Temperature. Lowest temperature at which the tested package size will undergo a self-accelerating decomposition reaction. This reaction will generate flammable vapors which may autoignite. The length of time to generate a decomposition reaction, after the SADT has been reached or exceeded, is dependent upon how much the SADT has been exceeded and the length of time needed for the reaction exotherm (heat spike from increasing decomposition rate) to initiate a rapid decomposition reaction. Typically, SADT is inversely proportional to package size. Larger packages will have a lower SADT due to smaller ratio to heat transfer area to volume of product.

Hazardous decomposition products:

Temperatures at or above SADT can result in the release of hazardous decomposition products which are flammable and may autoignite.

Thermal decomposition giving flammable and toxic products :

Carbon oxides
Hazardous organic compounds

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Data on this material and/or its components are summarized below.

Data for Naphtha (petroleum), heavy alkylate (64741-65-7)**Acute toxicity****Oral:**

Practically nontoxic. (rat) LD50 > 7,600 mg/kg.

Dermal:

No deaths occurred. (rabbit) LD0 > 3,040 mg/kg.

Inhalation:

No deaths occurred. (rat) 4 h LC0 > 9.3 mg/l. (saturated vapor)

Skin Irritation:

Causes mild skin irritation. (rabbit) Irritation Index: 2.4/8.0. (4 h)

Skin Sensitization:

Not a sensitizer. Guinea pig maximization test. (guinea pig) No skin allergy was observed

Repeated dose toxicity

Repeated inhalation administration to rat / affected organ(s): kidney / signs: damage, changes in organ structure or function, hyaline droplet nephropathy / (not considered relevant in humans)

Other Information

The information presented is from representative materials in this chemical class. The results may vary depending on the test substance.

Aspiration hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Human experience**Inhalation:**

Cardio-vascular system: Irregular cardiac activity, rapid heart beat. (repeated or prolonged exposure) (effects associated with substance abuse) (data for similar materials)

Human experience**Skin contact:**

Skin: Prolonged skin contact may defat the skin and produce dermatitis.

Data for Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy (64742-48-9)**Acute toxicity****Oral:**

No deaths occurred. (rat) LD0 > 5,000 mg/kg.

Dermal:

May be harmful in contact with skin. (rabbit) LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg.

Inhalation:

No deaths occurred. (rat) 4 h LC0 > 5 mg/l. (vapour)

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure:

May cause drowsiness or dizziness. (central nervous system)

Skin Irritation:

Causes skin irritation. (rabbit)

Eye Irritation:

Causes mild eye irritation. (rabbit)

Skin Sensitization:

Not a sensitizer. Repeated skin exposure. (guinea pig) No skin allergy was observed (data for a similar material)

Repeated dose toxicity

Subchronic inhalation administration to rat / affected organ(s): kidney / signs: changes in organ weights, changes in organ structure or function, hyaline droplet nephropathy / (not considered relevant in humans)

Repeated oral administration to rat / affected organ(s): kidney / signs: changes in organ weights, changes in organ structure or function, hyaline droplet nephropathy / (not considered relevant in humans)

Genotoxicity**Assessment in Vitro:**

No genetic changes were observed in laboratory tests using: bacteria, animal cells

Genotoxicity**Assessment In Vivo:**

No genetic changes were observed in laboratory tests using: rats

Developmental toxicity

Exposure during pregnancy. Inhalation (rat) / No birth defects were observed.

Other information

The information presented is from representative materials in this chemical class. The results may vary depending on the test substance.

Aspiration hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Human experience**Inhalation:**

Cardio-vascular system: Irregular cardiac activity, rapid heart beat. (repeated or prolonged exposure) (effects associated with substance abuse) (data for similar materials)

Human experience**Skin contact:**

Skin: No skin allergy was observed. (studied using human volunteers) Prolonged skin contact may defat the skin and produce dermatitis.

Data for Peroxide, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) (110-05-4)**Acute toxicity****Oral:**

No deaths occurred. (rat) LD₀ > 2,000 mg/kg.

Dermal:

No deaths occurred. (rat) LD₀ > 2,000 mg/kg.

Inhalation:

Practically nontoxic. (rat) 4 h LC₀ > 22 mg/l. (vapor)

Skin Irritation:

Causes mild skin irritation. (rabbit)

Eye Irritation:

Causes mild eye irritation. (rabbit)

Skin Sensitization:

Not a sensitizer. Repeated skin exposure. (guinea pig) No skin allergy was observed

Repeated dose toxicity

Repeated oral administration to rat / affected organ(s): Thyroid gland, forestomach, liver, kidney / signs: Kidney disorders, changes in food or water consumption, changes in body weight, changes in organ weights

Carcinogenicity

Chronic dermal administration to mouse / signs: Did not show a tumor promoting effect.

Genotoxicity**Assessment In Vitro:**

No genetic changes were observed in laboratory tests using: bacteria, fungi, animal cells

Genotoxicity**Assessment In Vivo:**

Both positive and negative responses for genetic changes were observed in laboratory tests using: mice

No genetic changes were observed in a laboratory test using: rats

Developmental toxicity

Exposure during pregnancy. Oral (rat) / No birth defects were observed.

Reproductive effects

Reproductive/Developmental Effects Screening Assay. Oral (rat) / No toxicity to reproduction. / (No birth defects were observed)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Chemical Fate and Pathway

Data on this material and/or its components are summarized below.

Data for Naphtha (petroleum), heavy alkylate (64741-65-7)

Biodegradation:

Not readily biodegradable. (28 d) biodegradation 8 - 22 %

Potential to bioaccumulate

Octanol Water Partition Coefficient:

log Pow = 2.8 - 6 (calculated) (data for a similar material)

Data for Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy (64742-48-9)

Biodegradation:

Readily biodegradable. (28 d) biodegradation 77 %

Octanol Water Partition Coefficient:

log Pow = 2.1 - 6.5 (calculated)

Data for Peroxide, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) (110-05-4)

Biodegradation:

Not readily biodegradable. (28 d) 6 %

Octanol Water Partition Coefficient:

log Pow = 3.2

Photodegradation:

Air reaction with OH radicals Half-life direct photolysis: = 8 d

Ecotoxicology

Data on this material and/or its components are summarized below.

Data for Naphtha (petroleum), heavy alkylate (64741-65-7)

Aquatic toxicity data:

No effect up to the limit of solubility. Fish 96 h LL50 > 1,000 mg/l

No effect up to the limit of solubility. Carassius auratus (goldfish) 24 h

Aquatic Invertebrates:

No effect up to the limit of solubility. Daphnia magna (Water flea) 48 h EL50 > 1,000 mg/l

Algae:

No effect up to the limit of solubility. Algae 72 h EL50 > 1,000 mg/l

Data for Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy (64742-48-9)

Aquatic toxicity data:

Toxic. Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) 96 h LL50 = 8.2 mg/l

Aquatic invertebrates:

Toxic. *Daphnia magna* (Water flea) 48 h EL50 = 4.5 mg/l (nominal concentrations reported, Water accommodated fraction was tested.)

Algae:

Toxic. *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae) 72 h EL50 = 3.1 mg/l (nominal concentrations reported, Water accommodated fraction was tested.)

Chronic toxicity to aquatic Invertebrates:

Daphnia magna (Water flea) 21 d NOEC (reproduction) = 2.6 mg/l (Water accommodated fraction was tested.) (Nominal concentration)

Data for Peroxide, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) (110-05-4)

Aquatic toxicity data:

Practically nontoxic. *Poecilia reticulata* (guppy) 96 h LC0 > 160 mg/l (No effect up to the limit of solubility.)

Aquatic Invertebrates:

Harmful. *Daphnia magna* (Water flea) 48 h EC50 > 73.1 mg/l

Algae:

Harmful. *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae) 72 h LC50 = 36 mg/l

Microorganisms:

Respiration inhibition / Activated sludge 30 min EC0 > 160 mg/l (No effect up to the limit of solubility.)

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal:

Dilution followed by incineration is the preferred method. Dilution ratio of 10:1 in a clean, compatible, combustible solvent (i.e., Fuel Oil #2, mineral oil) will reduce reactivity hazard during incineration and transportation. Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. Consult a regulatory specialist to determine appropriate state or local reporting requirements, for assistance in waste characterization and/or hazardous waste disposal and other requirements listed in pertinent environmental permits. Note: Chemical additions to, processing of, or otherwise altering this material may make this waste management information incomplete, inaccurate, or otherwise inappropriate. Furthermore, state and local waste disposal requirements may be more restrictive or otherwise different from federal laws and regulations.

Take appropriate measures to prevent release to the environment.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

US Department of Transportation (DOT)

UN Number	: 3109
Proper shipping name	: Organic peroxide type F, liquid
Technical name	: (DI-tert-butyl peroxide, <=52%)
Class	: 5.2
Packaging group	: II
Marine pollutant	: yes

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG)

UN Number : 3109
 Proper shipping name : ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE F, LIQUID
 Technical name : (DI-tert-BUTYL PEROXIDE, <=52%)
 Class : 5.2
 Marine pollutant : yes
 Flash point : < 68 °F (< 20 °C)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Chemical Inventory Status

EU. EINECS	EINECS	Conforms to
United States TSCA Inventory	TSCA	The components of this product are all on the TSCA Inventory.
Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)	DSL	All components of this product are on the Canadian DSL
China. Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	IECSC (CN)	Conforms to
Japan. ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory	ENCS (JP)	Does not conform
Japan. ISHL - Inventory of Chemical Substances	ISHL (JP)	Does not conform
Korea. Korean Existing Chemicals Inventory (KECI)	KECI (KR)	Conforms to
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	PICCS (PH)	Conforms to
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	AICS	Conforms to

United States – Federal Regulations

SARA Title III – Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Chemicals:

The components in this product are either not SARA Section 302 regulated or regulated but present in negligible concentrations.

SARA Title III - Section 311/312 Hazard Categories:

Acute Health Hazard, Fire Hazard, Reactivity Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

SARA Title III – Section 313 Toxic Chemicals:

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) - Reportable Quantity (RQ):

<u>Chemical name</u>	<u>CAS-No.</u>	<u>Reportable quantity</u>
Peroxide, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)	110-05-4	100 lbs

United States – State Regulations

New Jersey Right to Know

<u>Chemical name</u>	<u>CAS-No.</u>
Peroxide, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)	110-05-4

New Jersey Right to Know – Special Health Hazard Substance(s)

<u>Chemical name</u>	<u>CAS-No.</u>
Peroxide, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)	110-05-4

Pennsylvania Right to Know

<u>Chemical name</u>	<u>CAS-No.</u>
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy alkylate	64741-65-7
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9
Peroxide, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)	110-05-4

California Prop. 65

This product does not contain any chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive defects.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

H224	Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H242	Heating may cause a fire.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Miscellaneous:

LUPEROX® DIM50

Other information: Refer to National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Codes 30, 70, 77, and 497 and OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106, for safe handling.

Latest Revision(s):

Reference number: 000000099687
Date of Revision: 09/07/2016
Date Printed: 09/07/2016

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It is the sole responsibility of the manufacturer of the medical device to determine the suitability (including biocompatibility) of all raw materials, products and components, including any medical grade Arkema products, in order to ensure that the final end-use product is safe for its end use; performs or functions as intended; and complies with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements (FDA or other national drug agencies). It is the sole responsibility of the manufacturer of the medical device to conduct all necessary tests and inspections and to evaluate the medical device under actual end-use requirements and to adequately advise and warn purchasers, users, and/or learned intermediaries (such as physicians) of pertinent risks and fulfill any postmarket surveillance obligations. Any decision regarding the appropriateness of a particular Arkema material in a particular medical device should be based on the judgment of the manufacturer, seller, the competent authority, and the treating physician.